PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR

THE MONTH OF JUNE 1898.

Printed by Authority.

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1898.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Pirmed, 3rd June 1894, Circuit No. 564.

In forwarding herewith a copy of letter, No. D., dated 30th ultimo, and of its enclosure, from the Diwan of Travancore, desiring me to ask the Government to arrange, through the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, for the engagement of a competent Lady Principal for the Girls' High School at Trivandrum, I have the honour to request that the Government may be pleased to give effect to the Diwan's wish.

ENCLOSURES.

From the Diwan of Travancore, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Nedumudi, 30th May 1894, No. D.

I have the honour to request that you will oblige His Highness the Maharajah's Government by asking the Government of Madras to arrange, through the Secretary of State for India, for the engagement of a competent Lady Principal for the Girls' High School at Trivandrum.

I enclose copy of an agreement which should be executed by the person engaged previous to leaving England and which embodies the terms of appointment, leave, pension, &c.

A statement of the qualifications necessary is also forwarded for guidance in the selection of a candidate.

In case the terms of remuneration specified in the draft agreement are found insufficient to secure a lady graduate of the required qualifications, the Secretary of State may use his discretion in offering a higher initial salary up to Rs. 350 and in making a revision of the instalments of increase in the same proportion.

QUALIFICATIONS of the Lady Principal of the Girls' High School, Trivandrum.

Age.—The person appointed should not be under 25 nor over 30 years of age.

General Qualifications.—She must have received a first-class education in general subjects including English (Language and Literature), Latin, French, Elementary Mathematics, Music, Drawing and the Elements of Natural or Physical Science.

A person who has received such training in an institution of acknowledged repute is to be preferred.

Beyond what is mentioned above she should have passed through a curriculum of study at some recognised College or University (such as Holloway, Girton, or Newnham, Edinburgh or St. Margaret's, Glasgow) in English and Latin and in one or more of the following branches :—

(1) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
(2) Physical Science.
(3) Natural Science.
(4) History.
(5) Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The standard of attainment should be more or less equivalent to that required for the B.A. degree of the London University.

Special Qualifications.—If possible the person appointed should have passed through a course of instruction in the theory and practice of education at one of the higher training institutions in England or Scotland, and further should have had some experience in the working of a High School for Girls or a Ladies' College in which the higher standards of instruction are attained. It is absolutely necessary that she should be thoroughly acquainted with the principles of organisation, discipline and school method. It is thus to be understood that His Highness' Government require a person who is cultured herself, has been educated and trained among and by cultured people of good social standing, and is fitted to exercise a beneficial influence in this direction upon the pupils in her charge.

Duties.—The person engaged as Lady Principal will, as soon as she arrives in Trivandrum, have to undertake the thorough reorganisation of the Girls' High School so as to place it upon a basis of thorough efficiency as an institution preparing girls for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

She will also, as soon as may be deemed expedient by His Highness' Government, be required to make arrangements for the opening of classes for the First in Arts and Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the Madras University.

She may also be requested from time to time to inspect or assist in the work of organisation of the vernacular schools for girls in different parts of the State.

The person appointed should reach Trivandrum on or about 9th September 1894.

Agreement made between   of the first part and the Diwan of Travancore as representing the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore on the second part.

Whereas the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has engaged the party of the first part to serve the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore as Lady Superintendent of the Girls' High School, Trivandrum, and to perform the duties attached to the said appointment and also such other duties in the Educational department as may be assigned to her from time to time for the term of five years from the date of her arrival at Trivandrum and subject to the conditions herein contained.

Now these presents witness and the said parties hereunto respectively agree as follows :—

(1) That the party of the first part, on being provided with a sum of £84 (eighty-four pounds sterling), for her passage to Trivandrum, will proceed thither within such time as may be prescribed by the Diwan of Travancore.

(2) That the party of the first part will, on arrival at Trivandrum, submit herself to the orders of the Government of Travancore and of the officers and authorities under whom she may be from time to time placed by the said Government, and that she will at all times during the said term of five years obey the rules prescribed for the time being for the regulation of the Educational department.

(3) That the party of the first part will devote her whole time to the duties of her appointment and will not engage, directly or indirectly, in any trade, business or occupation on her own account, that she will not attempt in any way to interfere with the religious beliefs or practices of her pupils or subordinates or engage actively in the work of any religious or missionary agency or society in the State, and that she will not, except in case of accident or sickness certified by competent medical authority, absent herself from her said duty without having obtained previous permission from the said Government or its authorised officers.

(4) That the party of the first part will not relinquish the service of the Government of Travancore during the said term of five years unless she shall have given to the said Government six months' previous notice in writing of her intention to do so, and that, if she shall so relinquish the said service, whether after giving notice or otherwise, she will forthwith on demand pay to the Diwan of Travancore the sum of £84 (eighty-four pounds sterling), being the cost of her passage to Trivandrum.

(5) That from the date of the party of the first part reporting her arrival at Trivandrum, the Travancore Government will pay her, so long as she shall remain in the said service and actually perform her duties, a salary at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem for the first three years, and in case she passes an examination in colloquial Malayalam by the end of that period, Rs. 350 per mensem for the next two years.

(6) That the Government of Travancore further agrees either to provide a free house for the use of the party of the first part during the whole time she shall remain in the service of the said Government, or to pay to the party of the first part Rs. 50 per mensem if such accommodation be not provided, it being understood that the Government of Travancore may adopt either of these alternatives as may be deemed expedient by them from time to time.

(7) That the Government of Travancore may at any time during the said term of five years dispense with the services of the party of the first part on giving her six months' previous notice and may at any time discharge her from their service without notice in the event of misconduct on her part or breach by her of any of the conditions hereinbefore specified.

(8) That on the expiry of the said term of five years, or if the party of the first part be compelled by ill-health certified by competent medical authority to give up the said service during the said term, or if the said Government dispense with her services within the said term on grounds other than those of misconduct or breach of engagement, the said Government will provide the party of the first part with a passage to England from the port of embarkation in India, provided that such passage in each instance hereinbefore mentioned is claimed by the party of the first part within three months from the date upon which she ceased to be in the employment of the Government of Travancore.

(9) That if it be mutually arranged between the contracting parties that the party of the first part shall remain in the service of the Government of Travancore for any period beyond the said five years, the said Government will pay her at the rate of Rs. 400 per mensem during the four years immediately succeeding the completion of five years' service, and at the rate of Rs. 450 per mensem from the date on which she completes nine years' service.

(10) Should the party of the first part continue in the service of the Government of Travancore after the period of five years, leave of absence for one year will be granted after six years' actual service reckoning from the date of the arrival of the party of the first part in Travancore; and for another year after a further actual service of five years.

If the party of the first part requires leave at intervals different from those hereinbefore specified, it will be grantable proportionately. Sick leave on proper medical certificate shall be granted at any time irrespective of the amount of leave according to the foregoing scale at the credit of the party of the first part. The total length of leave of every kind under this agreement shall not exceed two years for the whole period of service extending over fifteen years.

(11) The allowance while on furlough or leave shall be as follows:—Rupees two thousand two hundred and fifty per annum for the period of furlough granted under this agreement; when on sick leave the allowance shall be one-half of the substantive pay for the first twelve months and one-fourth of that pay for the remaining period of the leave. If leave be taken in India the allowance shall be paid to the party of the first part monthly; if out of India quarterly; the first quarter's allowance only to be paid in advance before leaving India, and it is to be understood that that advance is not recoverable in case of death.

(12) The period of service entitling the party of the first part to pension shall reckon from the date of her arrival in Trivandrum. Leave as provided in this agreement, if availed of, shall count as actual service for purposes of pension. When incapacitated for further service as attested by competent medical authority, the Government of Travancore will grant a retiring pension to the party of the first part as hereunder stated:—

After five and before ten years' service, Rupees eighteen hundred per annum.

After ten and before fifteen years' service, Rupees two thousand two hundred and fifty per annum.

After fifteen years' service, a pension of Rupees three thousand and six hundred shall be granted without medical certificate.

(13) In the event of the contracting parties mutually arranging that the party of the first part shall continue in the service of the Government of Travancore for any term beyond the first period of five years, the provisions of this agreement shall only apply to the service of the party of the first part during the first fifteen years, after which a special agreement must be entered into by the contracting parties.

(14) The party of the first part will, during her service in Travancore, be entitled to the gratuitous attendance and advice of the Medical Officers of the Government of Travancore.

(15) In case of doubt or difficulty the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin shall be the arbitrator.

In witness whereof the said   and the Diwan of Travancore as representing the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore have hereto set their hands.

(Intld.) S.S.I.

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
Resident.

ORDER—dated 14th June 1894, No. 406, Political.

The Secretary of State will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 14th June 1894, No. 407, Political.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 14th June 1894,
Nos. 406, 407.

JUNE.

Girls' High School at Trivandrum.

Directing that the Secretary of State be requested to cause a lady to be selected for the post of Principal of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukkóttai, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 9th May 1894, No. 66–0—762.

I have the honour to inform you that the following marriages among members of the Tondiman family have been arranged to take place during the ensuing two months:—

(1) Sree Vigia Reghunada Tirumala Singapiliyar Dorai Rajah, Zemindar of Kallakota and eldest son of the Junior Princess, to Sree Brabadambal Rajayee, daughter of Sree Balasubramania Reghunatha Tondiman Sahib, Chinna Aranmanai Jaghirdar (nephew of the late Rajah).

(2) Sree Mathurambal Rajayee, daughter of the Junior Princess, to Sooria Narayana Pandarathar, Zemindar of Ghandhervakota, Tanjore district, now a minor under the Court of Wards. His minority will be over next December, and the Court of Wards has provided Rs. 7,000 towards the marriage expenses.

2. As the bride and bridegroom in one case, and the bridegroom in the other, are members of the Tondiman family and are closely related to His Highness the Rajah, I think I am right in informing Government of the same.

3. I have sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the marriage expenses—Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of jewels and the other Rs. 10,000 for other necessary expenses which will be met from Manovirti Jaghir fund and the budget provision (item 2 [*d*] budget estimate of expenditure for fasli 1303) respectively.

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukkóttai, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 17th May 1894, No. 66–0—804.

In continuation of my letter, No. 66–0—762, dated 10th May 1894, informing you of the proposed marriages of two of the children of the Junior Princess, towards the cost of which I, at the request of the Diwan-Regent, sanctioned Rs. 20,000, I have the honour to enclose now (in a sealed cover) copy of a letter I have received from His Highness the Rajah, in which he asks me to inform Government (1) that he objects to the grant of the Rs. 20,000 (he writes 30,000, evidently under a mistake, as, though the Diwan-Regent applied for Rs. 30,000 for three marriages, I only sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for two marriages, as stated in my former letter) for the purpose, for the reason stated in his letter, and (2) that he objects to the marriages taking place in his (the Rajah's) palace. I also enclose for your information (in a sealed cover) copy of the extract from letter of the Senior Princess which he has sent me.

2. With regard to the similar request which he thinks was refused in his father's time on the recommendation of the Diwan-Regent, I am unable at this moment to say anything, as I know nothing of it and am not at head-quarters to hunt up papers: but I am aware that when the two daughters of the Senior Princess (who now objects to this allotment) were married to the Chinna Aranmanai Jaghirdar and to the eldest son of the Western Palace Jaghirdar, respectively, Rs. 10,000 were spent out of State funds and Rs. 20,000 out of the Manovirti Jaghir funds, and the Political Agent

sanctioned this expenditure without any protest on the part of either the Senior or Junior Princess. Government * also sanctioned the expenditure.

* Government approved the marriages, but the papers with me do not show what particular amount of expenditure they sanctioned.

(Intld.) J. A.

3. As regards their claims on the State revenues, the Senior and Junior Princesses with their children (His Highness the Rajah excepted) stand, I believe, on precisely the same level—their claims to consideration being based on their relationship to the *late* Rajah, and through him to His Highness the present Rajah as adopted son, and the very act, viz., the adoption, which made the present Rajah rightful heir to the late Rajah, deprived the Senior Princess of any claims on the State which she might have had in her capacity of *mother*; in fact, she legally ceased to be his mother when the late Rajah became his adoptive father. If therefore an expenditure amounting to Rs. 30,000 † was a proper charge on the State when her two daughters were married, the very reduced amount of Rs. 20,000 now sanctioned is but a reasonable charge now that a son and a daughter of the Junior Princess are about to be married. I may also add that if the contentions of His Highness the Rajah and the Senior Princess, viz., that the cost of these marriages form no claim on the State, be admitted, then the same must be said when the sons of the Senior Princess come to be married—which will doubtless be before very long. It is extremely unlikely that either His Highness the Rajah or the Senior Princess and her sons will then consider that the latter should all be married out of the Senior Princess' allowance. In fact, some time ago the Senior Princess wrote drawing attention to the necessity for making suitable provision for the marriage and settlement of her sons, and these are matters which will have to be decided later on.

† I find the expenditure up to Rs. 33,400 was sanctioned by Political Agent.

(Intld.) J. A.

4. I am therefore of opinion that His Highness may be informed that the marriage expenses of the children of the Junior Princess are proper charges on the State.

5. As to the Rajah's palace being used for the marriage ceremonies I was not aware of this. I was under the impression that they would as a matter of course be performed at the residences of the parents of the brides, namely, of the Junior Princess and the Chinna Aranmanai Jaghirdar. I do not know where the marriages took place when the daughters of the Senior Princess were married, or, if they took place in the Rajah's palace, if his consent was asked for or obtained. Probably not, as he was (I believe) present at the marriages, and in any case he would, I suppose, have been on terms of affection with his natural mother, the Senior Princess. Considering all the ill-feeling there is between the different members of the family and His Highness' strong dislike to the marriages taking place in his palace, I think it would be well that they should take place elsewhere, if it is not too late. I am accordingly requesting the Diwan-Regent to arrange for the marriages taking place at the residences of the bride's parents, or anywhere else out of the Rajah's palace. But it is a matter about which I do not think it advisable to hamper the Diwan-Regent by absolutely prohibiting the celebration of the marriage ceremonies in whatever place he—as Regent and representative of the minor Rajah and who knows much more about these matters, etiquette, &c., than we—may have selected, and if he replies that it is now too late to change the places or that there are other insuperable objections, I do not propose to insist on his complying with my request.

I have since received the correspondence (very bulky) from head-quarters, and see that the Diwan-Regent does mention in one of his letters his intention of celebrating the marriages in the Rajah's palace. The Rajah is at Kodaikánal.

(Intld.) J. A.

P.S.—Just as I was about to post this, I received from head-quarters a copy of G.O., No. 308, dated 15th July 1880, enunciating the principle regarding grants from the State Treasury for marriages (*vide* paragraph 2 *supra*). I doubt if this Government order was at all considered in 1885 when over Rs. 30,000 was spent by the State on the

marriages of the daughters of the Senior Princess, as no reference is made to it in the correspondence between the Diwan-Regent and the then Political Agent. Moreover, provision for the marriages in question is made in the sanctioned budget for the current year. Further, the Diwan-Regent, as representing the minor Rajah, consents to the grant, and so the principles of the Government order above quoted are not violated. I may add that in 1885 the late Rajah and his wife, the Junior Rani-Sahib (mother of Senior Princess) were very hostile to the Senior Rani-Sahib (mother of Junior Princess).

For all the above reasons I consider that the contention of His Highness is untenable.

ORDER—dated 19th June 1894, No. 420, Political.

It appears from G.O., dated 7th July 1880, No. 300, that on the occasion of the marriage of Brihadambal Rajayi, the daughter of the Junior Princess, to the Chinna Aranmanai Jaghirdar, the Government held that, in consideration of the wealth of the bridegroom, the State should not be called upon to contribute to the marriage expenses, and in G.O., dated 15th July 1880, No. 308, the principle was accepted that the assent of the Rajah, as head of the family, should be a determining factor on these occasions. In 1880, when the above named Brihadambal Rajayi was married, this assent was not forthcoming, but in 1885, when the grand-daughters of the Junior Rani were married, it was apparently given and the State contributed to the marriage expenses of the two brides. The Pudukkóttai State is poor and cannot afford indiscriminate largess to all the members of the family, and the assent of the head of the family should still, the Government considers, be a determining factor in each case. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore averse to sanctioning the proposed outlay from State funds for the two weddings and would prefer to defer the question for the decision of His Highness the Rajah when he assumes the administration of the State.

2. There is no objection to the grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Manovirti Jaghir fund on account of the marriages in question. Mr. Andrew will observe from G.O., dated 10th February 1871, No. 49, that this fund is in no way under the control of the Rajah and that it is for the Political Agent alone with the approval of Government to sanction any alterations in its disposal.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.

Exd. A. Raitt.